J. ent Soc. sth. Afr. 1986
Vol. 49, No. 2, pp. 239–249

Rectifications and Descriptions of New Taxa in the Coraebini Bedel (Coleoptera, Buprestidae, Agrilinae)[1]

by

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The genus *Strandietta* Obenberger with its two species, *S. schoutedeni* Obenberger and *S. jakobsoni* Obenberger, is resurrected and compared to *Cryptodactylus* Deyrolle. Two species of *Cryptodactylus*, *C. maynei* Kerremans and *C. nodosus* Kerremans, are transferred to *Strandietta*. *S. schoutedeni* is designated as the generic type. Two new genera are described: *Cobosietta* for *Cryptodactylus inermis* Cobos and *Strigulioides* for *Discoderes gabonica* Kerremans. A new species of *Strigulia*, *S. asmarica* is described from Ethiopia. *Kamosia meridionalis* Kerremans is transferred to *Pseudokamosia* Théry. *P. plicipennis* Peringuey and *P. mossopi* Théry are synonymized under *P. meridionalis*. Keys are included for the species of *Strandietta* and to separate these and related genera.

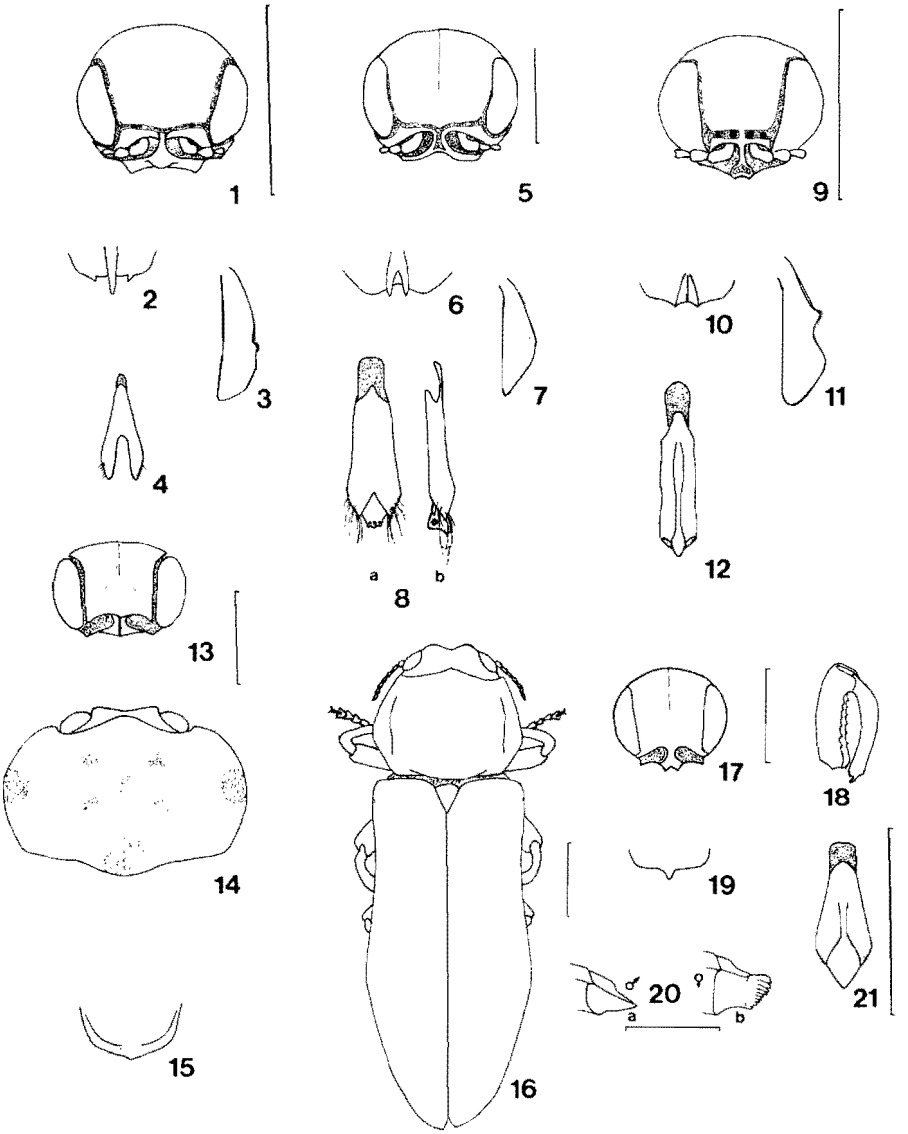
In the initial part of this series (Bellamy & Holm 1985a), the three genera that were the focal part of that work, *Kerremansia* Peringuey, *Pseudokerremansia* Bellamy & Holm and *Cupriscobina* Bellamy & Holm, and their apparent relationship to other genera of the Coraebini Bedel, based partially on morphological similarities and partially on comments by previous authors were discussed. *Cryptodactylus* Deyrolle and its synonym *Strandietta* Obenberger (see Burgeon 1941) is currently regarded as being represented by species both in the Afrotropical and the Oriental regions. *Strigulia* Kerremans was also mentioned in relationship to these genera. The second part (Bellamy & Holm 1985b) discussed a different complex within the tribe. The third part (Bellamy 1985) involved a few needed nomenclatural shifts prior to the completion of Part IV (1986). In this paper, I have proposed two new genera and resurrected one other. This procedure is intended to clarify the relationships and narrow the generic limits, both from a morphological and zoogeographic point of view, for this whole complex of related genera.

For the new species described herein, I list label data as printed on the labels. A slash mark (/) separates data from individual labels, with parentheses used to enclose additional data. A list of abbreviations is given prior to the acknowledgements at the end of the paper.

Genus *Strandietta* Obenberger

Strandietta Obenberger, 1931: 196; 1935a: 807.
Cryptodactylus Deyrolle (part), of Burgeon, 1941: 212.
Type species: *Strandietta schoutedeni* Obenberger, 1931: 195. (**New designation** from original page priority)

[1] Studies in the African Agrilinae, Coraebini V.



Obenberger (1931) described *Strandietta* for two new species, *S. schoutedeni*, from Zaire, and *S. jakobsoni*, from Congo. At the time of the description, he compared the genus to *Kerremansia* and *Strigulia*. Burgeon (1941) considered *Strandietta* as a junior synonym of *Cryptodactylus*, since he had compared Obenberger's two species to two species described under *Cryptodactylus* by Kerremans (1914), *C. maynei* and *C. nodosus*, both from Zaire. Burgeon gave no justification for proposing this synonymy other than his opinion of the congeneric nature of these four species.

I have examined the holotype and three other examples of *S. schoutedeni*, as well as the holotypes of *C. maynei* and *C. nodosus*, the latter badly damaged, plus three well preserved examples of the two Kerremans' species (all TER) and find them, indeed, to be congeneric. From the description and from remarks *(in litt.)* by Dr S. Bílý (NMP), *S. jakobsoni* would seem to be as well. However, they are not congeneric with four species of Indo-oriental *Cryptodactylus* I have examined, *C. cyaneoniger* Kerremans (Figs 5, 6), *C. nigricans* Kerremans, *C. philippinensis* Saunders (Fig. 7) and *C. tristis* Deyrolle (Fig. 8). The latter species was one of two described at the time the genus was erected, the other being *C. lugubris* Deyrolle.

I propose, therefore, to resurrect *Strandietta* as a valid genus, which differs from *Cryptodactylus* as follows.

Strandietta	*Cryptodactylus*
Afrotropical	Indo-oriental
Smaller, 3,3–4,5 mm in length.	Larger, length greater than 6,5 mm.
Supraantennal groove (Fig. 1) with deep foveae. Groove around eyes entire.	Supraantennal groove (Fig. 5) without foveae, entire. Groove around eyes not reaching distal margin.
Clypeus (Fig. 1) very narrow between antennal insertions, medially carinate; not distally emarginate.	Clypeus (Fig. 5) wider between antennal insertions; laterally carinate, depressed between; distally emarginate.
Pygidium (Fig. 2) centrally carinate projecting to single spine.	Pygidium (Fig. 6) centrally with broad costa, with slight-projecting bispinose apex.
Metafemora as in Fig. 3.	Metafemora as in Fig. 7.
Male genitalia (Fig. 4) flattened, parameres with few lateroapical sensory setae.	Male genitalia (Fig. 8) more cylindrical, parameres lateroapically with dense fascicle of elongate setae.

Figs 1–21. 1. *Strandietta maynei* (Kerremans) head, frontal view. 2. pygidium, dorsal view; 3 metafemur, ventral view. 4. *S. schoutedeni* Obenberger, parameres, dorsal view. 5. *Cryptodactylus cyaneoniger* Kerremans, head, frontal view. 6. pygidium, dorsal view. 7. *C. philippinensis* Saunders, metafemur, ventral view. 8. *C. tristis* Deyrolle, male genitalia, 8a, dorsal view; 8b, lateral view. 9. *Cobosietta inermis* (Cobos), head, frontal view. 10. pygidium, dorsal view. 11. metafemur, ventral view. 12. male genitalia, dorsal view. 13. *Strigulioides gabonica* (Kerremans), head, frontal view. 14. head, pronotum, dorsal view. 15. pygidium, dorsal view. 16. *Strigulia asmarica* **sp. nov.**, dorsal habitus. 17. head, frontal view. 18. profemur & protibia, ventral view. 19. pygidium, dorsal view. 20. abdominal sternite 5, lateral view; 20a ♂; 20b ♀; 21. male genitalia, dorsal view (scale bars = 1 mm, and are the same for 1–4; 5–8; 9–12; 13–15; 17–19).

I propose that *Strandietta* should, in this definition, include the following four species.

Strandietta schoutedeni Obenberger, Fig. 4.
Strandietta schoutedeni Obenberger, 1931: 195; 1935a: 807.
Cryptodactylus schoutedeni, Burgeon, 1941: 212.

Strandietta jakobsoni Obenberger.
Strandietta jakobsoni Obenberger, 1931: 196; 1935a: 807.
Cryptodactylus jackobsoni, Burgeon, 1941: 212 *(sic)*.

Strandietta maynei (Kerremans), **comb. nov.,** Figs 1, 2, 3.
Cryptodactylus maynei Kerremans, 1914: 355; Obenberger, 1935a: 804; Burgeon, 1941: 212.

Strandietta nodosa (Kerremans), **comb. nov.**
Cryptodactylus nodosus Kerremans, 1914: 355; Obenberger, 1935a: 804; Burgeon, 1941: 212.

The original descriptions of all four of these species are more than adequate and they can be separated by the following key.

1 Small, length 3,3 mm or less ..... *schoutedeni*
— Larger, 4,0 mm or longer 2
2 Pronotum widest in apical 1/3 . . . (Congo) ..... *jakobsoni*
— Pronotum widest at or before middle . . . (Zaire) 3
3 Basal angle of pronotum obtuse; pronotal disc irregular, with longitudinal elevations and depressions ..... *nodosa*
— Basal angle very broadly arcuate; disc broadly, feebly convex ..... *maynei*

Genus *Cobosietta*, gen. nov.

Type species: *Cryptodactylus inermis* Cobos, 1967: 401 (by monotypy).

Small; flattened; elongate oval.

Head flat between eyes; frons with narrow longitudinal groove; supraantennal groove separated in middle by carina; each side with one fovea at either end; clypeus a narrow carina between large antennal insertions, distally feebly emarginate; labrum wider than long; antennae serrate from segment 6; 5 subserrate; serrate segments each becoming broader until 9.

Pronotum with apical margin strongly convex in middle; lateroapical angles acutely rounded; lateral margins carinate; explanate on apical 2/3; subparallel, widest in basal 1/4, then gradually narrowing towards apical margin; basal margin trisinuate; disc flattened; one arcuate, slightly oblique, prelateral carina on either side, one shallow circular depression on either side, centrad to prelateral carina on either side, centrad to prelateral carina in basal 1/3. Scutellum triangular, length subequal to width, anterior margin convex.

Elytra flattened, laterally subparallel in basal 1/2; margin carinate; explanate from humerus to middle; prelateral carina extends distad from humerus to basal 1/3; pygidium (Fig. 10) medially costate, apically with two obtuse teeth.

Prosternum with mentonniere feebly produced, broadly arcuate; process broad, apex broadly attenuate.

Metacoxal plate narrowed medially; with anterior margin sinuate; posterior margin bisinuate, slightly dilated medially.

Legs with femora dorsoventrally compressed, external margin arcuate; pro- and mesotibiae with inner margin straight, outer margin broadly arcuate; metatibiae with outer margin bilobed (Fig. 11); tarsi with first four segments each with ventral pulvillus; segment 4 with pulvillus very elongate, almost to opposite apex of 5; 5 with claws bifid, inner portion broad, curved inward, outer portion acuminate, widely separated.

Male genitalia (Fig. 12) very narrow, elongate, with few setae lateroapically on parameres.

This new genus is designated as masculine and is erected for the single species described from Fernando Po and named for Dr Antonio Cobos, the author of the species, one of the foremost workers in the Buprestidae.

Cobosietta inermis (Cobos) **comb. nov.**, Figs 9–12
Cryptodactylus inermis Cobos. 1967: 401.

Cobos' description and illustrations are more than sufficient and I will not redescribe the species here. He compared his species to *C. abyssinicus* Théry and *Acanthocephalon vansoni* Théry and implied them to be congeneric. I have recently (1986) transferred both of these taxa to the genus *Discoderoides* Théry, with *A. vansoni* becoming a junior synonym of *D. immunitus* (Fahraeus).

With the removal of five species from *Cryptodactylus* in this paper, the genus should now appear rather more homogeneous, especially from a zoogeographic point of view, with only Indo-oriental species remaining.

Genus ***Strigulioides*, gen. nov.**

Type species: *Discoderes gabonica* Kerremans, 1903: 223 (by monotypy).

Small; flattened; elongate.

Head only slightly visible from above; very feebly produced between eyes, feebly bilobed; biarcuate supraantennal groove becoming confluent with depressed medial portion of clypeus; clypeus narrowed between large antennal insertions; distal margin subtruncate; labrum very short; antennae serrate from segment 5; serrate segments subequal.

Pronotum (Fig. 14) wider than long, widest in middle; apical margin strongly convex in middle; lateral margins strongly arcuate; laterobasal angles obtusely rounded; basal margin laterally subtruncate, medially convex; disc flattened, surface with series of irregular, partly concentric shallow grooves; eight shallow, more or less circular small depressions as in Fig. 14.

Scutellum triangular, longer than wide; apical margin convex, with preapical arcuate groove; surface coarsely shagreened.

Elytra narrower than pronotum; laterally subparallel from base to before middle, then widening to widest point beyond middle, then gradually narrowing to truncately rounded apices; disc flattened, transversely rugose; one slight elongate swelling preapically on each elytron; pygidium without central projecting carina, margin only feebly medially produced (Fig. 15).

Prosternum with mentonniere absent; with process widening slightly between and posteriad to procoxae, apex roundly attenuate.

Abdominal sternite 5 with apex sexually dimorphic; male with disc evenly gradually declivous to margin; female with apical plate at right angle to plane of body, transversely carinate.

Legs very much as in *Strigulia*; protibiae more robust; tarsal claws appendiculate.

This new genus is designated as feminine and is named for its apparent close relationship to *Strigulia* and contains the following new combination.

Strigulioides gabonica (Kerremans), **comb. nov.,** Figs 13–15
Discoderes gabonica Kerremans, 1903: 223; 1909: 34; Obenberger, 1935a: 800.

I have compared the female holotype of *S. gabonica* (BMNH) with three species of *Strigulia, S. bottcheri* Théry, *S. nigritorum* Kerremans and *S. asmarica,* **sp. nov.** and find them to differ as follows.

Strigulia	*Strigulioides*
Head bilobed between eyes, no groove around eyes.	Head only feebly depressed between eyes, groove around eyes entire.
Clypeus (Fig. 17) not completely divided from frons by supraantennal grooves; distally bilobed.	Clypeus (Fig. 13) completely divided by suppraantennal grooves; distally subtruncate.
Pronotum (Fig. 16) with disc flattened, entire except for prelateral carinae, one on either side and two longitudinal grooves in basal 1/2; basal margin with broad, feebly convex median lobe; lateral margin less broadly arcuate.	Pronotum (Fig. 14) with disc more irregular; shallow circular depressions; not carinate; basal margin with narrower, more strongly convex median lobe; lateral margin strongly arcuate.
Elytra without preapical swellings; pygidium (Fig. 19) with carina and projecting tooth.	Elytra with preapical swellings; pygidium (Fig. 15) without carina or projecting tooth.

S. gabonica seems to come near *Cupriscobina loranthae* Bellamy and Holm because of similarities in the sculpture, legs, the preapical elytral swellings and the sexually dimorphic apex of the last visible abdominal sternite. With the removal of this species from *Discoderes*, this genus becomes a more homogeneous group of species which will be revised in the near future.

The genera discussed in part I of this series (see introduction) and those discussed or described herein can be separated in the following key.

1 Pro- and mesotibiae strongly arcuate, only touching the femora, in repose, at the tibial insertion and apex (Fig. 18) 2
— Pro- and mesotibiae with inner margin more or less straight, often, at least partially, flattened and outer margin expanded 5
2 Frontovertex strongly quadrituberculate ..... *Cupriscobina*
— Frontovertex feebly produced between eyes, slightly bilobed on either side of longitudinal groove 3
3 Elytra with large convex swellings and shallow concave depressions, apically with large swollen area before margin ..... *Kerremansia*
— Elytral disc entire 4

4 Pronotum suborbicular, length and width subequal, disc with lateral carinae (Fig. 16) ..... *Strigulia*
— Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, without lateral carinae ..... *Strigulioides*
5 Body, when viewed laterally, strongly arcuate (dorsally concave); frontoclypeus with poorly defined supraantennal groove ..... *Pseudokerremansia*
— Body, when viewed laterally, more or less straight, if arched, then dorsally convex; frontoclypeus with well defined supraantennal groove (Figs 1, 5, 9) 6
6 Frontoclypeus between antennal insertions depressed between two carinae (Fig. 5); pygidium with bifurcate projecting spine (Fig. 6) . . . (Indo-oriental Region) ..... *Cryptodactylus*
— Frontoclypeus with single carina between antennae (Figs 1, 9); pygidium without or with one projecting spine (Figs 2, 10) . . . (Afrotropical Region) 7
7 Supraantennal groove entire; pygidium with single spine (Fig. 2) ..... *Strandietta*
— Supraantennal groove interrupted by median carina; pygidium without spine (Fig. 10) ..... *Cobosietta*

Strigulia asmarica sp. nov., Figs 16–21

Holotype ♂. Small, 5,3 × 1,6 mm; flattened above; elongate ovoid; black, with bright purplish cupreous reflection on vertex, pronotum and underside, frons fiery red cupreous, elytra with purple reflection.

Head feebly convexly produced between eyes; bilobed, with vertex slightly longitudinally depressed; frons depressed in middle; clypeus (Fig. 17) narrowed between antennal insertions, then expanding distally to angulate lobes, on either side of moderately rounded distal emargination; gena grooved beneath eyes for reception of basal antennal segments at rest; labrum large, wider than long, black, distally arcuate, setose; eyes large, inner margins diverging, bordered around entire circumference by groove; surface finely shagreened, transversely rugose in middle, laterally with rugosities concentric, arcuately curving dorsally; *antennae* with segment 1 robust, curved; 2, 3, 4 each slightly shorter, less globose; 5–10 serrate, each slightly increasing in width vs. length; 11 shorter, oblong.

Pronotum 1,3 × wide as long, widest more or less at middle; anterior margin strongly convex in middle; basal margin laterally subtruncate on either side of very shallow broad convex lobe; basal angles obtusely rounded; lateral margins moderately arcuate; disc flattened; longitudinally depressed on either side on basal 1/2 anteriad to edges of median lobe; one slightly oblique prelateral longitudinal carina on either side; depressed between carina and margin, explanate; surface rugose with series of irregular, partially concentric fine grooves transverse on disc, anteriorly directed laterally; finely shagreened between grooves; laterally, sparsely covered with short recurved setae. *Scutellum* elongate, triangular; anterior margin convex; laterobasal angles slightly elevated; surface finely shagreened.

Elytra wider than pronotum, widest past middle; base medially truncate, depressed between suture and humeri; humeri moderately swollen; lateral margin carinate, sides steeply declivous laterad to humeri; epipleural fold separated from disc by short carina which joins lateral margin before basal 1/4; margin narrowing past humeri slightly before widening to widest beyond middle, then gradually narrowing to lateroapical obliquely truncated apices, rounded at sutural angle; area between marginal carina and disc steeply declivous on apical 1/2; margin finely serrulate apically; disc flattened, slightly transversely rugose in basal 1/2, slightly less so towards apex; with sparse, very short recurved setae; pygidium (Fig. 19) medioapically carinate, projecting apically past margin, superimposed on obtuse marginal tooth.

Ventral surface: prosternum without mentonniere; process strongly apically attenuate; metacoxal plate with margins sinuate, feebly dilated laterally; abdominal sternite 5 (Fig. 20a) broadly rounded, apically declivous.

Legs with pro- and mesofemora (Fig. 18) robust, with two rows of teeth on inner margin; pro- and mesotibiae strongly arcuate; metatibiae straight, with setose comb broad on external edge; tarsi with first four segments subequal, each with ventral pulvillus; 5 elongate, claws appendiculate.

Genitalia as in Fig. 21.

Male variation: Size (length vs. maximum width), 5,2–6,0 × 1,5 – 1,7 mm; colour darker in some individuals.

Female variation: Size, 5,8–6,3 × 1,6 – 1,9 mm; colour generally darker; abdominal sternite 5 (Fig. 20b) with steep transversely carinate apical plate.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ (GEN): (ETHIOPIA) Asmara (N11.15, E41.32), Bet Ghergis, 2400 m, 17.viii.1947/Museo di Genova ex coll. L. Barbera; 8 ♂, 7 ♀ paratypes, same data. Paratypes deposited in GEN, TM and CLBC.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is the adjectival form of the primary type locality name.

This is the third species described from Ethiopia, the others being *S. coerulea* Kerremans and *S. scotti* Théry. *S. asmarica* differs by its colour, since Kerremans (1903) stated that *S. coerulea* is entirely brilliant dark blue with a dark reddish frons, while Théry (1937) described *S. scotti* as entirely blue, but with the antennae and legs purple. Théry was also the first to apparently notice the sexually dimorphic last visible abdominal sternite, since *S. scotti* was described from a unique female and this particular aspect of the morphology was illustrated. *S. paradisea* Obenberger, from the Usumbara Mts., Tanzania, is completely black. *S. asmarica* does compare well in colour to *S. bottcheri* Théry from Zimbabwe which is distinct from *S. asmarica* by being generally smaller, the structure of the very shallow and narrow supraantennal grooves, feebly convex clypeus, acuminate lateral angles of the male genitalia and the largely disjunct localities.

Genus *Pseudokamosia* Théry

Pseudokamosia Théry, 1931 b: 169; Obenberger, 1935 a: 78.

Type species: *Kamosia meridionalis* Kerremans, 1898: 315 (from new synonymy and subsequent monotypy).

At the time of the description of *Kamosia*, Kerremans (1898) described two new species for the genus, *K. duvivieri* and *K. meridionalis*, but did not designate either as the type species. Péringuey (1908) described *Demostis plicipennis* from a specimen collected at Transvaal, Lydenburg Dist., 1896, P. A. Krantz. Kerremans (1911) recorded *K. meridionalis* from additional specimens collected by Krantz at the same locality and date as Péringuey's species. Théry (1931b) erected *Pseudokamosia* for a new species, *P. mossopi* from Hartley, S. Rhodesia. Obenberger (1935a) transferred *D. plicipennis* to *Pseudokamosia*, based on the description, because *Demostis* is otherwise an Indian genus. Later, Obenberger (1935b) discussed the synonymy of *Kamosia* and *Sjoestedtius* Théry and designated *K. duvivieri* as the type species, since it was the first species described under the genus. Théry (1938) debated this designation by saying that both species were 'genotypes', that *K. duvivieri* was not more 'genotypical' than *K. meridionalis*, because they were 'equal.'

I have examined type material of the following three species (paralectotype *K. meridionalis* TM; holotype *D. plicipennis* SAM; holotype of *P. mossopi* BMNH) and find them to be conspecific. There are some slight variations in reflected colour, density of setae in pubescent elytral fasciae but these are minor differences in a species with such a broad distribution. Additional material examined from CLBC, NCI, NMBZ, PPHZ and TM confirm this to be a widespread species, found from N.E. Zimbabwe south through the eastern Transvaal. I accept Obenberger's designation of *K. duvivieri* as type species of *Kamosia* based on my examination of several other species, *K. tenebricosa* (Peringuey), *K. indigacea* Obenberger and *K. mirabilis* Obenberger. These four species are clearly congeneric, while *K. meridionalis* differs as discussed by Théry (1931b) in his generic diagnosis. These two genera differ with *Kamosia* having the head more or less bilobed, pronotum with a broad, evenly convex tubercle in the centre of the disc and the pygidium generally trispinose or serrate lateroapically, while in *Pseudokamosia* the head has five tubercles, pronotal tubercle much more elevated, steeply declivous and extending to just before the scutellum and pygidium evenly rounded lateroapically.

I would therefore propose the following species synonymy.

Pseudokamosia meridionalis (Kerremans), **comb. nov.**

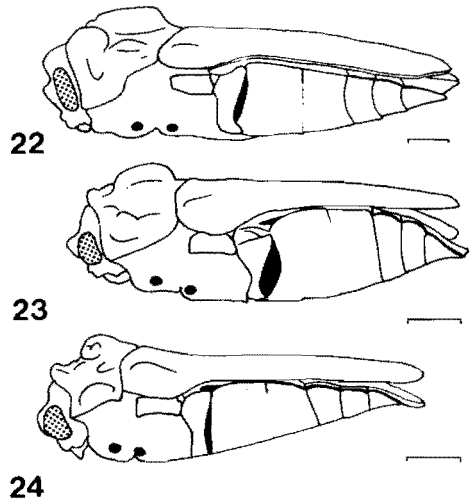
Kamosia meridionalis Kerremans, 1898: 315; 1903: 315; 1911: 90; Obenberger, 1935a: 877; 1935b: 44, 45; Théry, 1938: 274.

Demostis plicipennis Peringuey, 1908: 305. **syn. nov.**

Pseudokamosia mossopi Théry, 1931b: 170; Obenberger, 1935a: 878. **syn. nov.**

Pseudokamosia plicipennis, Obenberger, 1935a: 878.

P. meridionalis (Fig. 22) bears more than a slight resemblance to species of the Neotropical coraebine genera *Amorphosternus* Deyrolle (Fig. 24) and *Amorphosternoides* Cobos (Fig. 23). Further study is needed to confirm if this resemblance is due to close phylogenetic relationship or simply to convergence.



Figs 22–24. 22. *Pseudokamosia meridionalis* (Kerremans), lateral view. 23. *Amorphosternoides vianai* (Obenberger), lateral view. 24. *Amorphosternus cucullatus* (Gory), lateral view (scale bars = 1 mm).

The following abbreviations have been used in the text.

ACAS – A. Cobos collection, Almeria, Spain.
BMNH – British Museum (Natural History), London, England.
CLBC – C. L. Bellamy collection, Pretoria.
GEN – Museuo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova, Italy.
MNHN – Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France.
NCI – National Collection of Insects, Pretoria.
NMBZ – National Museum of Zimbabwe, Bulawayo.
NMP – National Museum, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
PPHZ – Plant Protection Research Institute, Hartley, Zimbabwe.
SAM – South African Museum, Cape Town.
sic – error; unjustified emendation.
TER – Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Tervuren, Belguim.
TM – Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to thank the following colleagues and curators for the loan of material in their care or private collections: A. Cobos (ACAS), C. M. F. von Hayek and E. R. Peacock (BMNH), R. Poggi (GEN), A. Descarpentries (MNHM), R. Oberprieler (NCI), D. L. Hancock (NMBZ), W. G. Munetsi (PPHZ), V. B. Whitehead (SAM), J. Decelle (TER) and S. Endrödy-Younga (TM); to Prof. E. Holm of this department for his support and suggestions; to Dr S. Bílý (NMP) for his comments on *Strandietta* and the Obenberger collection; and to Danielle d'Hotman, for her help with the illustrations.

CORRIGENDA

Due to last minute additions at the proof stage to the 'Material examined' section of the description of *Cupriscobina loranthae* (Bellamy & Holm 1985: 128), this section became confused and an error resulted. The paragraph should read as follows.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Holotype ♂ (TM): SOUTH AFRICA: Transvaal, Saartjiesnek, S25.46, E27.54, 12.xi.1983, C. L. Bellamy, sitting on leaves of *Loranthus zeyheri;* paratypes: 11 ♂, 9 ♀, same data as holotype except: 12–17.xi.1983, beating foliage of *L. zeyheri;* 4 ♂, 5 ♀, same data except: 18–20.xi.1983; 4 ♂, 3 ♀, same data except: 21–27.xi.1983; 1 ♀, same data except: 25.xii.1983 and 1 ♀, 1.i.1984, E. Holm; 3 ♂, 2 ♀, Roodeplaat Dam, 10.ii.1979, J. Boomker (UP); 1 sex unknown, same data as holotype except: 23–29.xi.1984, H. & A. Howden; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data except: 1–2.xii.1984, C. L. Bellamy and D. d'Hotman.

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Accepted 4 January 1986